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June 1998



# Social Studies 30

## Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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June 1998

# Social Studies 30

## Grade 12 Diploma Examination

### *Description*

#### **Part A**

consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

#### **Part B**

consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

*It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.*

**Time: 2 1/2 hours.**

***You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination.***

### **Part A: Multiple Choice**

### *Instructions*

- Use an HB pencil.
- Write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided, as directed by the examination supervisor.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.

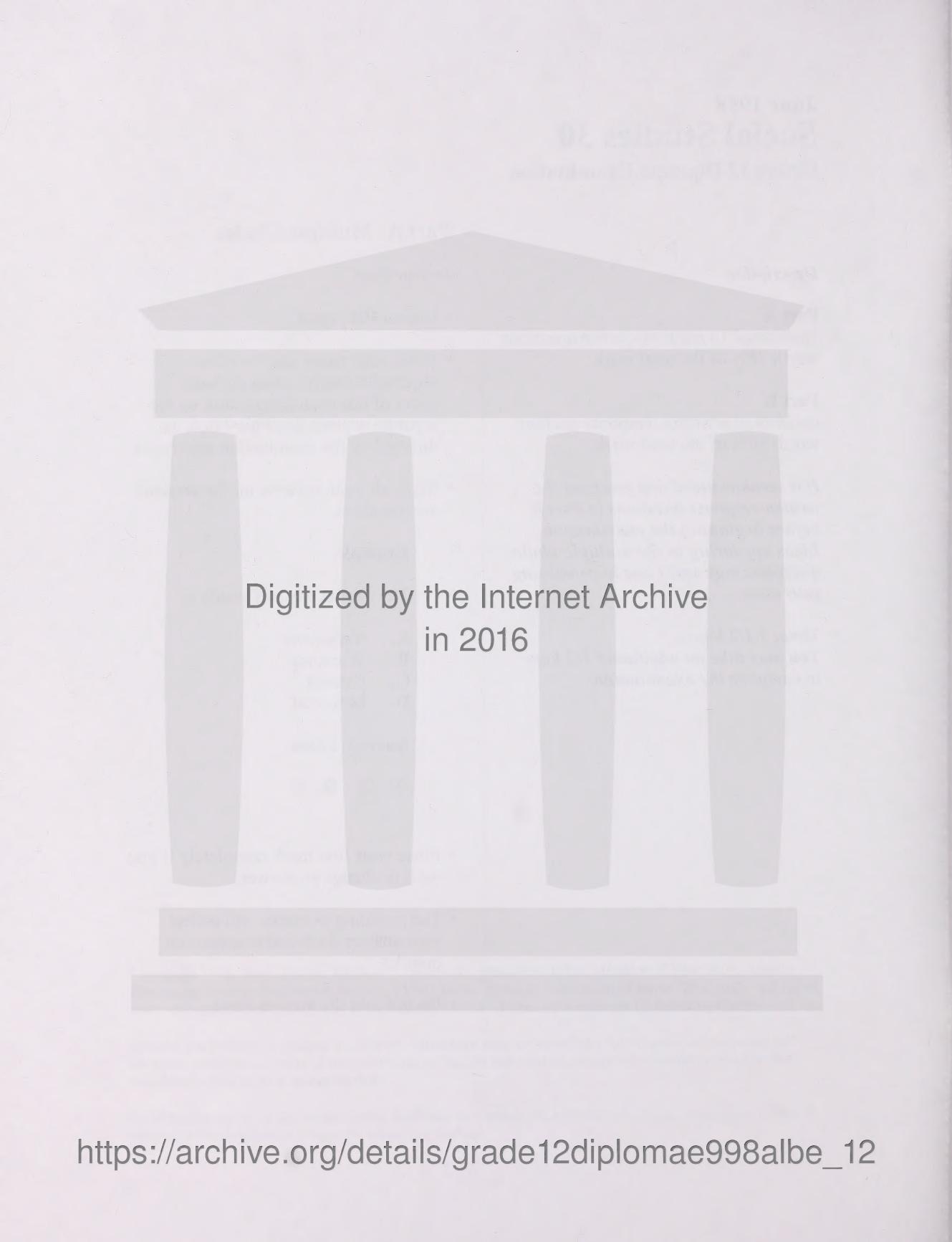
### *Example*

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

### **Answer Sheet**

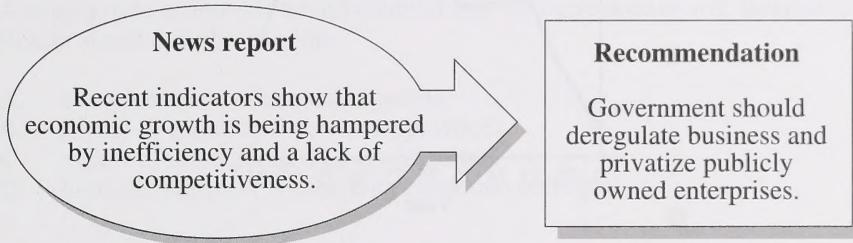
- Erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer.
- The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.
- Do not fold the answer sheet.



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1. Economic production for the common good rather than for individual profit would be defended **most strongly** by people holding
  - A. fascist views
  - B. communist views
  - C. laissez-faire views
  - D. market-oriented views

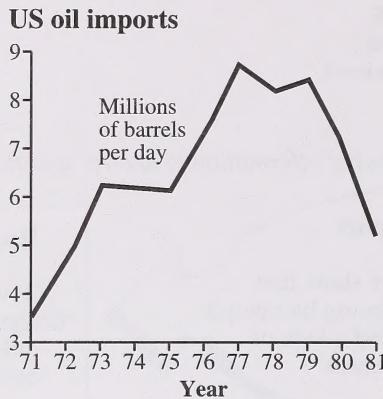
*Use the following information to answer questions 2 and 3.*



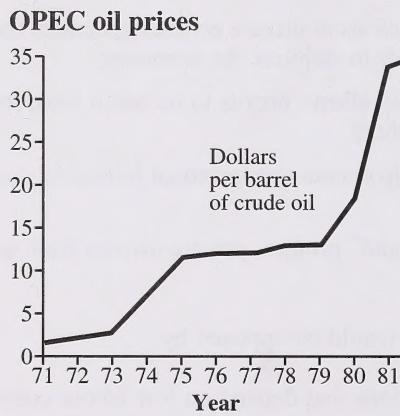
2. Which of the following assumptions underlies the above recommendation?
  - A. The sale of industries to private owners generates the income that the government needs to stabilize the economy.
  - B. Private ownership allows profits to be taken from industries and reinvested elsewhere.
  - C. Private ownership encourages personal initiative, consumer sovereignty, and flexibility.
  - D. The “invisible hand” protects private owners from going bankrupt.
3. The recommendation would be opposed by
  - A. foreign corporations that depend on low labour costs
  - B. economists who support state intervention to preserve stability
  - C. consumers who want a wider choice of services in the marketplace
  - D. larger businesses that are subject to state control or nationalization

Use the following graphs to answer questions 4 and 5.

**Source I**



**Source II**



—from *The Great Powers*

4. According to the principles of a model market economy, one could summarize the relationship between the data in the two graphs by saying that eventually,

- A. rising prices will result in reduced demand
- B. competition will work to keep demand stable
- C. increasing consumption will result in lower prices
- D. demand for certain goods will increase regardless of cost

5. It can be inferred that the trend indicated in Source II had the effect in the United States of encouraging increased

- A. imports of crude oil
- B. nationalization of oil companies
- C. oil exploration and development
- D. consumption of oil and petroleum products

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6. A supply-side economist would contend that the current economic instability in Russia stems **mainly** from the

- A. overproduction of consumer goods
- B. legacy of communist economic practices
- C. export of more goods than are imported
- D. implementation of laissez-faire economic policies

7. Right-wing economists strongly recommend that Canadian federal and provincial governments reduce their budget deficits through

- A. higher corporate taxes and restrictions on foreign investment
- B. public works projects and increased social spending
- C. progressive taxation and protective tariffs
- D. deregulation and privatization

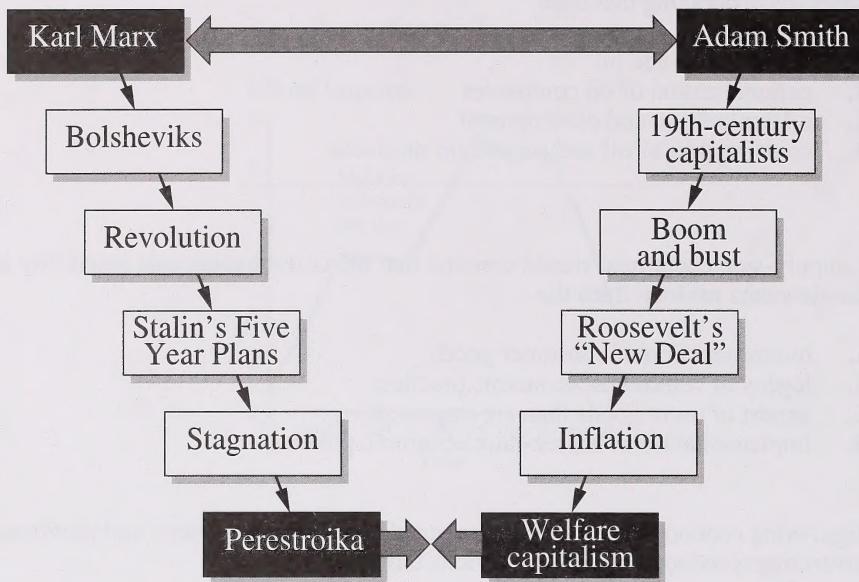
8. In which of the following cases is the ideology of the government consistent with the action being taken?

- A. A communist government reverses the process of nationalization.
- B. A market-oriented government increases the size of regulatory bureaucracies.
- C. A fiscally conservative government limits the provision of social services.
- D. A socialist government implements a private, user-pay medical-care system.

9. A supporter of an economic system that promotes individual initiative and competitiveness would **most likely** oppose an economic system that promotes the

- A. protection of minority rights
- B. reduction of transfer payments
- C. nationalization of key industries
- D. prevention of monopolies through legislation

Use the following diagram to answer questions 10 and 11.



10. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from this diagram?

- A. Economic thinking has become more polarized over time.
- B. Circumstances have moderated economic positions over time.
- C. The concept of ideologies is less applicable in the world today.
- D. Marx and Smith shared fundamentally similar ideological outlooks.

11. The sequence and cumulative effect illustrated on the left side of the diagram can be attributed to

- A. the success of industrialization through central planning
- B. the use of dictatorial methods to achieve democratic reform
- C. a decline in economic performance and worker productivity
- D. a failure of successive Soviet governments to collectivize agriculture

*Use the following excerpt to answer questions 12 to 14.*

A guiding principle that governments could well adopt in establishing control over the capitalist system, including industry, labour, and agriculture, would be that control is needed primarily where there is a conflict between the private and public interest. In general, the profit motive on the part of individuals and industries has been in the public interest and has led to progress and economic growth. Government control is needed particularly where the profit motive is distinctly contrary to the public interest.

—from *Vital Speeches of the Day*

12. The “guiding principle” proposed by the speaker provides the basis for a
  - A. mixed economy
  - B. market economy
  - C. laissez-faire economy
  - D. centrally-planned economy
  
13. Which fundamental component of the capitalist system is explicitly recognized and supported, despite the speaker’s reservations about capitalism?
  - A. The “invisible hand”
  - B. Consumer sovereignty
  - C. Unrestricted competition
  - D. Freedom of entry into the market
  
14. The author would **most strongly** disagree with which of the following opinions?
  - A. Corporations should be held accountable through public scrutiny of any monopolistic business acquisitions.
  - B. Corporations should be regulated by government so that reinvestment of profits will create employment.
  - C. Governments should apply the same progressive tax rates both to corporate profits and to personal income.
  - D. Governments should abolish regulations that protect consumers from unfair pricing practices.

15. Universal social welfare programs are criticized by market-oriented economists because they fear that universality

- A. will increase the gap between the rich and the poor
- B. necessitates pervasive government intervention in the economy
- C. provides inadequate assistance to stimulate consumer demand
- D. restricts the responsibility of manufacturers to provide worker benefits

*Use the following spectrum to answer questions 16 and 17.*



16. According to the content and ordering of this spectrum, the ideology that would be located at Position III is

- A. collectivism
- B. anarchism
- C. capitalism
- D. liberalism

17. As a government moves further from the middle of the spectrum toward either the left or the right, one would expect to find an increase in

- A. respect for private property
- B. the protection of personal security
- C. compliance with state decisions
- D. the encouragement of individual differences

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18. In a parliamentary democracy, a vote of non-confidence functions to maintain the principle of

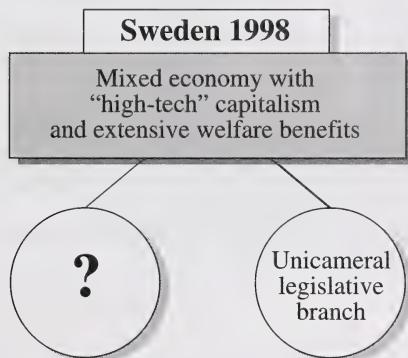
- A. free association
- B. responsible government
- C. proportional representation
- D. representation by population

19. The tendency of the Canadian electoral system to produce majority governments, combined with the vigorous enforcement of caucus solidarity, results in

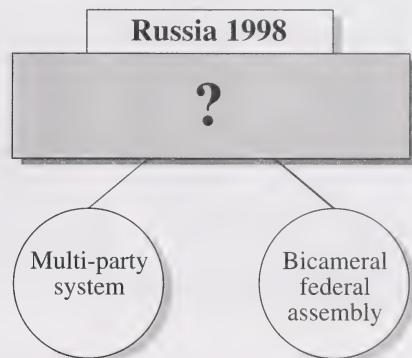
- A. enhanced opportunities for backbenchers to influence government policy
- B. a reduced role for special interest groups and political lobbyists
- C. a concentration of political power in the executive branch
- D. greater accountability of parliament to the electorate

*Use the following diagrams to answer questions 20 and 21.*

**Diagram I**



**Diagram II**



20. Which of the following features completes Diagram I?

- A. Presidential democracy—appointed premier
- B. Parliamentary democracy—multi-party system
- C. One-party system—competing minority interests
- D. Congressional system—two mainstream political parties

21. Which of the following features completes Diagram II?

- A. Centrally planned economy
- B. Social democratic mixed economy
- C. Controlled private enterprise economy
- D. Transitional market-oriented economy

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 22 and 23.



—from *Portfolio 12*

22. The situation depicted in the cartoon can **best** be attributed to

- A. greater competition among newspapers for a diminishing market
- B. growing reluctance of the media to raise controversial issues
- C. excessive regulation of the media by the federal government
- D. increasing concentration of ownership of daily newspapers

23. The cartoon depicts a situation that would **most negatively** affect the

- A. exposure of the public to divergent points of view
- B. freedom of newspapers to cover emerging political events
- C. ability of newspapers to generate profits for their shareholders
- D. ability of the press to attract advertising revenue to survive financially

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 24 and 25.

Like other liberal or social-democratic parties elsewhere, Labour has tried to make itself acceptable to Britons who have thought it too radical for the last 18 years. Now, if the polls are correct, Britons will give Labour a majority government.

Why are they prepared to trust Labour now? The simple reason is that Labour has entered the mainstream. It has become moderate and unthreatening, and in so doing, it has made itself legitimate in the eyes of the broad middle class. Indeed, Labour has made itself *conservative* in [a] way that makes it virtually indistinguishable from the Conservatives.

—from *The Globe and Mail*, April 1997

24. The excerpt suggests that in its quest for power, the British Labour party has

- A. moved toward the left on the political spectrum
- B. embraced increasingly radical ideas and policies
- C. positioned itself in the centre of the political spectrum
- D. replaced the Conservative party as the main party of the right

25. A likely consequence of the development noted in the excerpt is that the policies of political parties in Great Britain will tend to become

- A. increasingly polarized between extremes
- B. dominated by smaller factions championing fringe ideologies
- C. largely homogenized, providing voters with fewer ideological choices
- D. mainly characterized by cooperation between the major political parties

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26. During the 1920s in Germany, a committed fascist would have supported the proposition that

- A. a duty of government is to protect workers' rights to join unions
- B. some human beings are by nature undesirable and should be excluded from political society
- C. human beings are by nature good but it is the existence of a capitalist economy that makes many evil
- D. strong government legislation is necessary to protect the rights of individuals over the collective will of the state

Use the following quotation to answer questions 27 and 28.



The nationalization of the great masses can never take place by way of half measures, by a weak emphasis upon a so-called objective viewpoint, but by a ruthless and fanatical one-sided orientation as to the goal at which to be aimed.

—Adolf Hitler

27. In the context of this quotation, Hitler's unusual use of the term "nationalization" **most likely** means organizing all citizens in support of

- A. the principles of state fascism
- B. a common front against Bolshevism
- C. the principles of a command economy
- D. a statewide policy of conscription for military service

28. Hitler's reference to "a ruthless and fanatical one-sided orientation" alludes to his use of

- A. propaganda
- B. party purges
- C. scapegoating
- D. rigged elections

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29. To better understand how dictators eliminate political rivals, the event from the history of the Nazi party in Germany that would be **most useful** to research would be the

- A. Beer-Hall Putsch, 1923
- B. Nuremberg Rally, 1933
- C. Night of the Long Knives, 1934
- D. remilitarization of the Rhineland, 1936

30. Hitler's anti-Semitic policies increased his power because they

- A. undermined the electoral popularity of left-wing political parties
- B. provided the German population with a focus for its economic and political discontent
- C. eliminated a group that had been fundamentally opposed to his programs for national expansion
- D. caused the Jewish population to be assimilated into the mainstream of Germany's social structure

*Use the following passage to answer questions 31 and 32.*

Marxists say that the two-party system is a product of capitalism; that the opposing interests of capitalists and workers must be represented in opposing parties; and that, since capitalism has been abolished in communist states, there is no need for an opposition party to the Communist party.

—from *Today's ISMS*

31. It could be claimed that the line of argumentation in this passage is seriously flawed because it assumes that

- A. an ideological base is unique to communism
- B. workers are generally satisfied with their station in life
- C. the wealthy have more political power than do the poor
- D. class membership is the only basis for political identity

32. The Marxist dogma outlined above was **most clearly** adhered to in

- A. the People's Republic of China under Mao
- B. the Soviet Union under Gorbachev
- C. Czechoslovakia under Dubček
- D. Russia under Yeltsin

33. *Principle: In any democracy, all citizens should be politically and legally equal.*

In some democratic states, during a general election, this principle is shown to be undermined because

- A. many candidates are elected with slim majorities
- B. many voters lack information about important public issues
- C. the population size of some constituencies varies considerably
- D. potential leadership candidates are nominated at party conventions

*Use the following passage to answer questions 34 and 35.*

If democracy is to survive the shrinking of the world and the assaults of a hostile modernity, it will have to rediscover its multiple voices and give to citizens once again the power to speak, to decide, and to act; for in the end human freedom will be found not in caverns of private solitude but in the noisy assemblies where women and men meet daily as citizens and discover in each others' talk the consolation of a common humanity.

—from *The Struggle For Democracy*

34. It can be inferred from the passage that the **greatest** threat to democracy is

- A. alienation
- B. fanaticism
- C. minority dissent
- D. inflexible ideologies

35. Democracy, as envisioned by the author of the passage, closely resembles

- A. the congressional system of government used in the United States
- B. a system of direct democracy similar in theory to that used in ancient Athens
- C. the parliamentary system of government used in the United Kingdom
- D. a system of proportional representation similar in theory to that used in Sweden

36. Major provisions of the Treaty of Versailles addressed the desire of some Allied governments to

- A. exact revenge for perceived aggression
- B. reduce the size of their colonial empires
- C. attain regional security by forming new alliances
- D. achieve a balance of power through military buildups

37. The intended goal of using international collective security following the First World War was **first** seriously jeopardized when

- A. fascist and republican forces fought in the Spanish Civil War
- B. Italian forces occupied Ethiopia despite international pressure to withdraw
- C. Great Britain and France allowed Germany to remilitarize the Rhineland
- D. the United States Congress refused to ratify membership in the League of Nations

38. *In Europe during the 1930s, many people became disenchanted with the democratic process. As a result, they turned against liberal, parliamentary, and non-violent solutions to political problems.*

The people described above expressed their disenchantment by

- A. supporting policies of appeasement, calling for disarmament, and voting for isolationist policies
- B. joining social democratic movements, voting as one bloc, and controlling national legislatures
- C. marching in fascist rallies, staging mass demonstrations, and threatening to overthrow their governments
- D. moving away from nations threatened by civil war, enlisting in mercenary armies, and fighting for individual rights

*Use the following information to answer questions 39 to 41.*

In my opinion there are three great tasks that confront German foreign policy in the immediate future—

In the first place the solution of the reparations question in a way acceptable to Germany, and the assurance of peace.

Secondly the protection of Germans abroad, those 10 to 12 million of our kindred who now live under a foreign yoke in foreign lands.

The third is the readjustment of our eastern frontiers; the recovery of Danzig, the Polish corridor, and a correction of the frontier in Upper Silesia.

—Letter written by Gustav Stresemann,  
German Foreign Minister, September 1925

39. This letter reveals that Stresemann's foreign policy "tasks" were

- A. largely in agreement with the terms of the Versailles Treaty
- B. based upon respect for the principles of collective security
- C. intended to stabilize the political situation in Europe
- D. largely similar to goals later promoted by Hitler

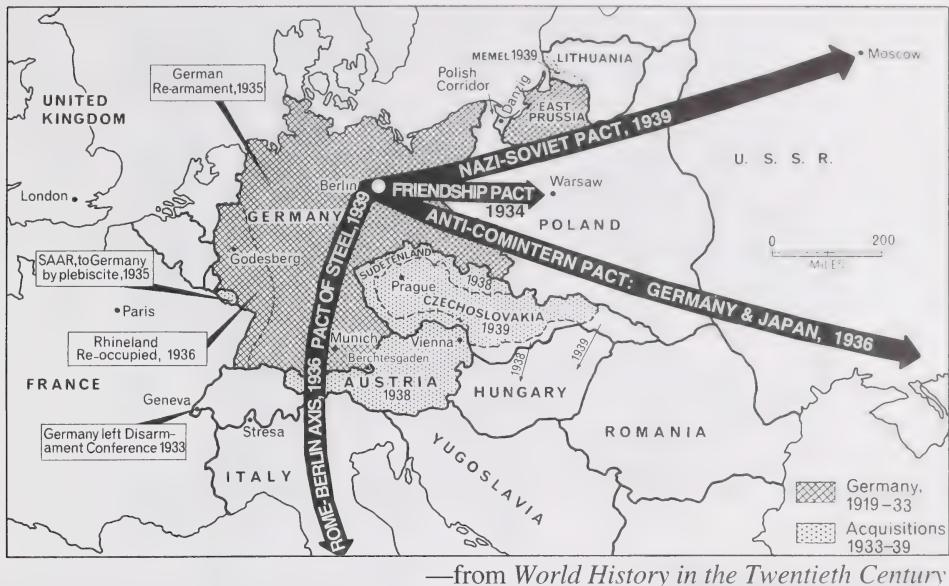
40. Stresemann effectively moved toward completing the first task with the negotiation of the

- A. Dawes Plan
- B. Locarno Pact
- C. Rapallo Treaty
- D. Munich Accord

41. Aggressively pursued, the third task formed the basis for the German policy of

- A. appeasement
- B. *lebensraum*
- C. *Anschluss*
- D. détente

Use the following map to answer questions 42 and 43.



42. The best title for this map is

- A. The League of Nations' Policy of Appeasement, 1933–39
- B. The European Balance of Power, 1933–39
- C. Nazi Germany's Plan of Battle, 1933–39
- D. Hitler's Foreign Policy, 1933–39

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43. According to the direction and dates of the events shown on the map, which major event was next to occur?

- A. The dismemberment of Czechoslovakia
- B. The Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union
- C. The Nazi invasion of Poland
- D. The annexation of Austria

---

44. Between the First World War and the Second World War, France sought to enhance its national security by

- A. maintaining a policy of isolation and neutrality in international affairs
- B. committing troops to support a League of Nations police force
- C. supporting Great Britain in its policy of fascist containment
- D. signing agreements with the Little Entente as well as with Poland

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 45 and 46.



—from *What America Thinks*

45. The actions portrayed in the cartoon suggest an extreme interpretation of the interwar policy of

- A. deterrence
- B. containment
- C. appeasement
- D. brinkmanship

46. The cynical view of the cartoonist is **most directly** communicated by his

- A. portrayal of the aggressor states as wolves
- B. inclusion of the sign "Save the World for Democracy"
- C. characterization of the Great Powers as Nazi sympathizers
- D. representation of Czechoslovakia as the lone victim of aggression

47. The Manchurian Incident of 1931 had international ramifications primarily because it indicated that the

- A. prevailing application of collective security was ineffective
- B. open diplomacy used to negotiate a ceasefire had succeeded
- C. Chinese government was prepared to cooperate with the Japanese
- D. Japanese had not acquired the military and industrial strength to expand

48. *It has been said that the seeds of the Cold War were sown during the summit conferences of the Second World War.*

Which of the following conferences and its outcome **best** illustrates this contention?

- A. Tehran → Allies promise a second front in Europe by 1944
- B. Yalta → Allies declare free elections in Poland after the war
- C. Cairo → Allies decide Manchuria and Taiwan to go to China
- D. Casablanca → Allies demand unconditional surrender of Axis powers

*Use the following excerpt to answer question 49.*

The use of the atomic bomb . . . cost us dearly; we are now branded with the mark of the beast. Its use may have hastened victory—though by very little—but it has cost us in peace the pre-eminent moral position we once occupied. . . .

We have embarked upon Total War with a vengeance; we have done our best to make it more total. If we do not soon reverse this trend, if we do not cast about for means to limit and control war . . . we shall someday ourselves become the victims of our own theories and practices.

—Hanson W. Baldwin

—from *Viewpoints in World History*

49. Baldwin's criticism of the use of the atomic bomb during the Second World War is based **primarily** on the belief that it

- A. was merely an act of revenge for the unprovoked attack on Pearl Harbor
- B. gave Japan a moral victory even as the U.S. won a military victory
- C. established a precedent for even more destructive wars
- D. was not the most efficient means of ending the war

50. The strategic bombing of British cities during the Second World War and the massive bombing of North Vietnam during the Vietnam War had similar results in that both

- A. failed to destroy civilian morale and the will to resist
- B. succeeded in forcing the mass evacuation of urban populations
- C. caused upheaval and panic among military and political leaders
- D. gained quick and decisive victories for the forces conducting the bombing

51. *In June 1948, Soviet troops blocked all road, rail, and canal routes into West Berlin from West Germany.*

The Western Allies responded to this blockade by

- A. flying in supplies that the citizens of West Berlin required
- B. preventing all goods from entering East Berlin
- C. halting all trade with the Soviet Union
- D. dividing Berlin into occupation zones

*Use the following chart to answer question 52.*

| United Nations Forces in Korea |     |           |             |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----------|-------------|
|                                | USA | Other UN* | South Korea |
| Ground force                   | 50% | 10%       | 40%         |
| Naval force                    | 86% | 7%        | 7%          |
| Air force                      | 93% | 2%        | 5%          |

\* Includes Canada and fourteen other countries; South Korea was not admitted to the UN until 1991

—from *Viewpoints: An Inquiry Approach to World History since 1945*

52. The data from this chart support the conclusion that United Nations' action during the Korean War was

- A. primarily conducted in the air and on the seas
- B. an extension of the American policy of containment
- C. largely responsible for initiating the Truman Doctrine
- D. successful in preventing Soviet and Chinese intervention

*Use the following sources to answer questions 53 and 54.*

**Source I**

This is a time when the end of the Cold War and revolutionary change around the globe are highlighting the need for UN collective action, for UN peacekeeping, for UN humanitarian aid, and for UN conflict resolution. . . .

The need for preventive diplomacy, for collective security of a well-defined nature, has never been so necessary in an era of ethnic struggles and regional conflicts, and for the first time in decades the UN has been acting as a useful guardian of peace and security in the world.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*

**Source II**

America's political and military mission in the post-Cold War era will be to ensure that no rival superpower is allowed to emerge in Western Europe, Asia, or the territory of the former Soviet Union.

We will retain the pre-eminent responsibility for addressing selectively those wrongs which threaten not only our interests, but those of our allies and friends, or which could seriously unsettle international relations.

—from *The Globe and Mail*

**53.** The long-standing obstacle to international cooperation revealed by the differing perspectives of the two sources involves

- A. national interests taking precedence over global interests
- B. national security concerns taking precedence over treaty obligations
- C. economic interests taking precedence over matters of collective security
- D. ethnic self-determination taking precedence over the goal of national unity

**54.** The author of Source II would have strongly supported American foreign policy initiatives during the

- A. Munich crisis of 1938
- B. Hungarian Revolt of 1956
- C. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan of 1979
- D. Gulf War of 1991

*Use the following excerpt to answer questions 55 to 57.*

We could, if Bosnia does wind down, make a fresh start at looking at the post-Cold War world. The truth is that despite ex-Yugoslavia, despite Iraq, Rwanda and Somalia, we are living in a less violent age than the so-called frozen Cold War. The Cold War, with its proxy conflicts, was a time of blood-letting, in Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Central America and Africa. Bosnia cannot even compare with the smallest of these—Bosnian casualty rates are half those of Central America or Angola. There are, by far, fewer wars today than there used to be and after Bosnia . . . war will become even more infrequent.

Power today grows less out of the barrel of a gun and more out of economic, scientific and cultural development. . . .

This, then, is the time to start worrying about war a little less and peace a little more. It is the right time to get military budgets way down and arms sales firmly under wraps. A significant cut in military spending could do wonders for our most pressing ailments . . . the badly neglected fundamentals in most societies that at last could be seriously corrected.

—Jonathan Power, London-based foreign affairs commentator, 1995

55. The examples of Cold War conflicts given in the excerpt are referred to as “proxy conflicts” because the

- A. nuclear arsenals of the superpowers were not used
- B. United Nations attempted to mediate superpower disputes
- C. superpower spheres of influence overlapped geographically
- D. superpowers were not in direct, armed conflict with each other

56. According to the views expressed in the excerpt, which of the following developments would the writer have **most strongly** supported?

- A. The negotiation of START, 1988
- B. The dismantling of the Berlin Wall, 1989
- C. The repression of student protest in Tiananmen Square, 1989
- D. The reunification of East and West Germany, 1990

57. Which of the following post-Cold War developments would **most support** the writer’s contention that “Power today grows less out of the barrel of a gun”?

- A. The changes to nuclear arms technology and European security arrangements
- B. The number of revolutions in Eastern Europe and the disintegration of states
- C. The growth of multinational corporations and shifts in global production
- D. The role of groups promoting international human rights and protection of the environment

*In questions 58 and 59, a method of conducting foreign policy is matched with a definition and a historical example.*

For each question, select

- A. if the method, definition, and example are accurately matched
- B. if the example is inconsistent with the method and definition
- C. if the definition is inconsistent with the method and example
- D. if the method is inconsistent with the definition and example

| <b>Method</b>  | <b>Definition</b>   | <b>Example</b>   |
|--|---|--|
| 58. Use of diplomacy   | ► To resolve a crisis by negotiation and mediation  | ► The United Nations' final response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait            |
| 59. International arbitration  | ► To bring about compliance by threatening the use of force   | ► American reaction following the discovery of nuclear missile sites in Cuba |
| <hr/>  |   |  |
| 60. The European Union and NAFTA are similar in that both are oriented toward                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. plans for collective security</li><li>B. provisions for national security</li><li>C. policies of economic integration</li><li>D. commitment to political unification</li></ul>   |  |
| <hr/>  |   |  |
| 61. <i>Gorbachev's domestic reforms inspired forces seeking the breakup of the Soviet sphere of influence.</i> | <p>A historical parallel of this development is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. Lenin's communist revolution being followed by civil war</li><li>B. the Five Year Plans of Stalin being followed by military purges</li><li>C. Khrushchev's de-Stalinization being followed by the Hungarian Revolution</li><li>D. the Brezhnev Doctrine being followed by the invasion of Afghanistan</li></ul> |  |

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 62 to 64.



—from *Portfolio 12*

62. The cartoonist is suggesting that American foreign policy concerning Canada's trade with Cuba is characterized by

- A. aggression and threats
- B. hypocrisy and coercion
- C. appeasement and conciliation
- D. ultimatums and brinkmanship

63. Which argument has the Canadian government **most** often used to defend its Cuban policy?

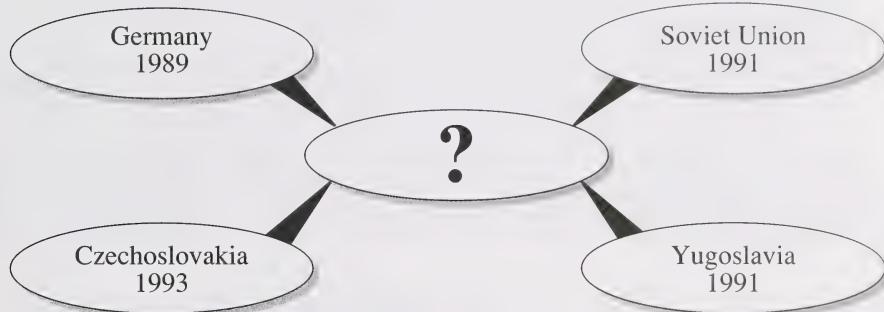
- A. The global economy should recognize political and ideological borders.
- B. Economic prosperity generated by trade will strengthen Castro's regime.
- C. Economic freedom and prosperity will pave the way for political reform.
- D. The Cuban regime's human rights record has been inaccurately portrayed by the American media.

64. The American treatment of China, as illustrated by the cartoon, suggests that when formulating foreign policy, some governments

- A. will sacrifice economic gain at home to support human rights abroad
- B. are willing to sacrifice moral consistency for enhanced economic opportunity
- C. will abide by international law even when it is contrary to their national interests
- D. are more influenced by pressure from foreign governments than by domestic interests

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*Use the following diagram to answer question 65.*



65. The common experience that links the countries shown in the diagram is

- A. their reunification at the end of the Cold War
- B. ethnic violence associated with political breakup
- C. their isolation from American interests and diplomacy
- D. significant boundary changes as a result of political changes

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66. Which of the following recent developments supports the statement “Nationalism is both a cohesive and divisive force”?

- A. The reunification of Germany and the formation of newly independent republics in the Balkans
- B. The stronger role of UN peacekeepers and the redefined roles of the former superpowers
- C. The addition of three new members to the European Union and the breakup of the Warsaw Pact
- D. The end of the Cold War era and the advent of the “new world order”

*Use the following information to answer questions 67 and 68.*

### **Some Principles of the United Nations**

1. The Organization is based on the “sovereign equality” of all members.
2. All members are expected to fulfil “in good faith” all UN obligations.
3. All members should settle their international disputes by peaceful means so that “international peace, security, and justice are not endangered.”
4. All members are to refrain from the threat or use of force against any state.
5. All members are to assist the UN in any actions taken and are not to assist any state against which the UN is acting.
6. The Organization seeks to ensure that non-member states act in accordance with these principles to promote peace and security.
7. Nothing in the Charter authorizes the UN “to intervene in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.”

—from *Twentieth Century Viewpoints*

**67.** The fact that some nations are permanent members of the Security Council **contradicts**

- A. Principle 1
- B. Principle 2
- C. Principle 3
- D. Principle 5

**68.** *The South African government claimed for many years that it had the right to maintain unhindered a policy of apartheid.*

Which principle did the South African government use to support its “right”?

- A. Principle 2
- B. Principle 3
- C. Principle 5
- D. Principle 7

*Use the following opinion to answer question 69.*

Co-operative government at the world level is impossible until advocates of diverse ideologies are able to agree on some definition of the common good, and until international co-operation becomes the highest form of national loyalty.

—from *The International Relations Dictionary*

69. An advocate of this opinion would **most** favour a movement toward increased

- A. regionalism
- B. national unity
- C. supranationalism
- D. national sovereignty

---

70. In which areas of international relations have non-governmental organizations had the greatest impact?

- A. Disarmament and conflict resolution
- B. Peacekeeping and economic development
- C. International trade and regional cooperation
- D. Humanitarian relief and environmental protection

*You have now completed Part A.  
Proceed directly to Part B.*

## Part B: Written Response

### **Description**

Part B consists of an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark.

You are to **take and defend** a position on **either** Topic A **or** Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.

### **Evaluation**

Your essay will be evaluated according to these four categories:

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

### **Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink if you are writing your essay by hand.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.

### **Instructions For Students Using Word Processors**

- Format your work using a 12-point or larger serif font such as Times, New York, or Courier. Double-space your final copy.
- Staple your final copy to the first page provided for finished written work in this booklet. You may make corrections directly on the printed page. You must hand in any draft printouts to the examination supervisor.
- Indicate in the space provided on the back cover that you have attached word-processed pages.

### **Reminders for Writing**

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.
- **Make changes** directly on your finished work.

Space is provided on the following pages for planning and for your finished work.

***Written Response—Essay Assignment***

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

***Topic A***

Some people believe that governments must ensure that all citizens have at least a minimum standard of living. Others believe that it is the responsibility of individuals to provide for their own well-being.

**To what extent should governments provide for those who are unable to provide for themselves?**

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

**or**

***Topic B***

During the twentieth century, many nations have pursued foreign policies based strictly on the principle of national self-interest. Other nations have been more willing to pursue foreign policies based on principles other than those perceived to be strictly in their national self-interest.

**To what extent should nations base their foreign policies on national self-interest?**

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

*Fold and tear along perforation.*

*For Planning*

**Be sure to indicate on the back cover**

- **your choice of topic**
- **whether you have attached word-processed pages**

**If you are using a word processor, staple your finished work here.**  
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).

### *For Finished Work*

*For Planning*

### *For Finished Work*

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